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NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC602

Name of Candidate : AYUSH MANI CHAUDHARY

Roll No. : 0821859

Registration Number : MT23ATRA004 Date of Examination : 21/07/'23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

MTS Alternate Test-2 : 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

The Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951 deals with the actual conduct of elections in the country.

Section 8 of RPA

1. Disqualification for promoting enmity (Section 153A of IPC) between different groups.
2. Disqualification for offenses with NDPS Act, SC/ST Act, ITP Act, etc
3. Section 8(1) => Immediate disqualification for a criminal offense for which conviction is >2 years
4. Disqualification for further 6 years from the date of conviction.

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Ambiguity in Section 8

- while Section 8(i) entails automatic disqualification, Section 8(iii) provides a 3 month window for appeal
- Discretion of the Speaker with no time limit fixed.
- Blatant use of Lily Thomas Judgement (2013)

Way Forward

1. Amdg of Article 105 ⇒ free speech to MP due to the nature of job.
2. Standardization of Lily Thomas Judgement as well as Section 8(ii).
3. Fixing the time limit for Speaker of the house to deal with case.

Disqualification process needs to be standardized in order to refine democracy.

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Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitution of India is a document containing the codification of the essential values needed for the governance of the nation and protection of citizens rights like equality, liberty.

* Constitutionalism refers to the set of values that constitute the democratic set up.

Constitutionalism → Soul of Democracy

(1) Rights of Citizens

- Skeleton of rights of citizen provided in Constitution in Part 3.
- But practising of these values, allowing citizens to live free, treating them equally → Constitutionalism.

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(2) Seeking Justice

- Supreme Court ⇒ Apex guardian of rights of citizens via Article 125, 126.
- Providing equal access to justice, efforts of state to provide justice to every citizen irrespective of religion, caste ⇒ constitutionalism

(3) Constitutional Bodies

- Codification of various bodies → EC (324), CAG (Article 148), UPSC (A 314)
- Independent working of these bodies and ensuring transparency/accountability ⇒ constitutionalism.

Thus following the values codified in the constitution is true constitutionalism in letter and spirit.

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Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral bonds are the instruments of political funding. They ensure fair and free funding of political parties and protection of investors.

Electoral Bonds → Double Edged Sword

(1) Complete anonymity to the bond holders ⇒ reduction in political crimes.

(2) Bonds only issued by SBI ⇒ accountability

(3) A range of bonds available in different denominations ⇒ more choice to holders.

(4) However political parties remain opaque to the information of political funding to the public ⇒ lack of transparency.

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(5) Uneven benefitting of the political party
⇒ allegation of decriminalising and political channelization of black money.

* Thus certain issues regarding opacity of political funding have been raised, which can be dealt by :-
  - Annual disclosure by parties regarding funds
  - Disclose by each candidate during a year.
  - Providing electoral bonds to other banks
  - Auditing of political funds.

Thus above measures can be taken to improve transparency. Even State funding of elections (suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee) can be taken.

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Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) enshrined under Article 44 of Constitution mandates certain similar civil procedures for different religions.

Challenges of Gender Equality in UCC

1. Mandating equal rights and grounds of women for seeking divorce / annulment.
2. Protection of gender rights of tribals. Eg) Sarna Code Practice of selecting women head of clan.
3. Issues regarding maintenance money to Muslim women.
4. Dealing with issues of property inheritance in Hindus, Muslims women.

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Way forward

→ ① UCC would ensure equal rights as well as protection of rights of women.

② Issues of different marriage regulation / divorce ⇒ dealt with equally ⇒ equality of citizens

③ Protection of daughters right in inheritance of property ⇒ gender equality

④ Providing remedies to women to seek justice regarding violation of civil rights.

UCC would ensure the rights of women and the issue of tribal rights, especially PVTGs must be dealt with. Example of Goa to implement UCC can be followed

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Q.5 'राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता है' राज्यपाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों को सुदृढ करता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of profound essence' To what extent does the Governor, actively contribute to the governance of a state and reinforce the principles of federalism in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

The Governor is the nominal head of the state. He/she is the head of the executive authority of the state

Importance of Governor's Role

(1) Ensures the checks and balances on the working of the state's cabinet.

(2) Has the power to review certain bills and reserve them for President ⇒ checking the authoritarian nature of the State

(3) Extention of the Centre's working mechanism in state ⇒ governance on similar lines.

(4) Promotes a link between centre - State

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(5) Has the powers to recomend President's rule (A 356) if the state machinery fails ⇒ improving governance of state

Issues with Governor's Role

→ (1) States like TN, Kerela alleged that the governor's role hindering working of a democratically elected govt.

(2) Recomendation of blatant A 356 ⇒ hurting federal sentiments.

(3) Delays in passing bill, reserving for P ⇒ decreased state efficiency.

Governors role must keep in mind the federal principles as well as the efficiency of state, and moreover, democratic values.

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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है।, टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social Accountability Law has been certain demands in the state of Rajasthan because of its efficiency in ensuring a good governance.

Benefits of Social Accountability Law

1. **Good Governance**
   - It will ensure transparency accountability
   - It will ensure quality of service delivery.
   - Provide a time frame to state for fulfilling its delivery of services.
   - Devise a framework for checking the desirability of state's actions

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(2) Citizens' Participation

- Provide a platform for citizens to voice their grievances.
- A measure to check the performance of the state ⇒ constant citizen monitory.
- Provide for better stakeholder consultation ⇒ citizen centric laws.

Issues
- (1) May lead to delays
- (2) Lack of political will to enable
- (3) Citizens overparticipation ⇒ reduced efficiency of the state

Despite its drawbacks, social accountability is very much essential for ensuring rights of citizens (Part III of Constitution) as well as the moral responsibility of the State.

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Q.7 भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण–विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण–संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

According to NFHS-5, the malnutrition in India stands at around 35%.

Nutrition Specific Interventions →

① Tackling iron deficiency due to high anemia prevalence (67% → NFHS-5)

② Tackling Vitamin B12, folic and deficiency via nutrition fortification (Eg) Rice in mid day meal

③ Prevalence of Calcium deficiency ⇒ wasting (19% → NFHS-5) in children ⇒ providing Calcium supplements in PHCs, rural centres

④ Phosphorus deficiency ⇒ low bone growth ⇒ providing supplements.

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Nutrition Sensitive Intervention →

1. Providing a balanced diet in Mid day meal ⇒ proper use of all nutrition.
2. Providing good sanitation / drinking water facility ⇒ lack of water borne diseases.
3. Providing early child nutrition via Poshan Abhiyan.
4. Mission Vatsalya, Mission Shakti ⇒ taking early childhood care.

Prevelance of undernutrition has a regional variation and more intervention is required in regions like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand.

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Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA provides for guaranteed 100 days of rural employment to members of the rural family.

MGNREGA → Lynchpin of Rural Poverty Alleviation

1. Provides guaranteed 100 days of employment
2. If not employment ⇒ provides equivalent wages
3. Ensures works like digging of wells / tanks, water storage facilities ⇒ promoting regional development.
4. Provides adequate non farm income ⇒ extra capital utilized for better healthcare, education of children.
5. Ensures more demand ⇒ sprawling of small services ⇒ more livelihood in rural area.

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MGNREGA → Victim of fiscal Apathy

→ ① Lack of funds with the states like Jharkhand.

→ ② Lack of timely release of funds by Centre.

③ Lack of maintaining proper balance sheet according to Central Govt norms.

④ High fiscal deficit for state / centre to finance the project.

⑤ Reduction of funds in Central Budget y-o-y

MGREGA has shown tremendous improvement in rural poverty alleviation and fiscal and fiscal issues must be dealt with to ensure welfare of rural citizens (A38).

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Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू–राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides". How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

The current geopolitical divide can provide an excellent platform for India because of its major policy of remaining a liberal state.

Global Divides And India's Opportunity

(1) NATO – Russia Divide

- Engagement with NATO members over key issues like green energy, supply of exports of petroleum products, gold, etc.
- Engagement with Russia over oil/gas and defense demands.

(2) US – China Divide

- Engagement with USA over export of many commodities = largest forex income of India,

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- Engagements with China can be increased by solving current border / trade issues.

③ US - Saudi Pivot

- India a key Saudi Arabia partner for defense and crude oil exchanges.
- US → largest destination of India's exports.

④ ASEAN - China Pivot

- India vowing for nations like Philippines due to Chinese aggressions in South China Sea
- India a net defence / security provider in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

Thus, constant engagement at regional blocks like BIMSTEC, use of global platforms like current G20 presidency and its idea of a "Vishva Guru" can help India take advantage.

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Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Germany is the largest trade partner of India in the EU region.

Role of Germany in India-EU Relationship

→ (1) Key engagements over issues of green energy (80% of Germany's assistance to India)

(2) Germany has been constantly voicing for India's P5 Membership in UN (Germany, India - members of G4)

(3) Voiced India's support in EU over negation of trade barriers like agri commodities

(4) Constant dialogue partner in key areas of national security in EU.

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Issues in Germany - India Relationships

→ ① Germany remains silent on EU over key issues like Chinese aggressions.

② Didn't voice support in EU during Uri, Pulwama.

③ Critical of India over its import of Russian oil in EU.

④ Competitor of India for export of key electronic equipments to EU

Germany can be a big factor of India's presence in EU, and the recent visit of German PM to India cements this idea.

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Q.11 दल–बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Anti Defation Law was introduced by the virtue of 52nd Amendment act to curb the mass shifting of MPs/MLAs for political gains.

Benefits of Anti Defation Law → Indivudual Legislators

→ (1) Inserted 10th schedule to Constitution ⇒ legalization of norms.

→ (2) Time frame of 6 months for a nominated candidate to join a political party ⇒ political impartiality of indivudual.

(3) Provides for merges with not less than 2/3rd of party members ⇒ prevents mass mergers

(4) Prevents mass herding of indivudual legislators like the case of 1967.

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Issues for Individual Legislators

→ ① Lack of opportunity to join a political party ⇒ not giving effect to greater political participation

② Prevented mass defections but individual defections still prevalent

Unintended Consequences of Anti Defection

→ ① Issue of disqualification of not complying with whip in the party ⇒ prevents individual autonomy.

② Mass herding of individual legislators by political parties before 6 months to gain power

③ Prevents serial defections ⇒ due to 2/3rd requirements ⇒ lack of measures to reform party.

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Way Forward

(1) Curbing mass defections should not entail individual autonomy → piercing defections for serious candidates.

(2) Reducing the discretion of Speaker in deciding defection cases.

(3) Fixing the time limit of cases.

(4) Constitution of an independent committee of Judges, CEC, experts to decide defection.

Anti Defection law has been significant to promote political democracy and thus the rights of the citizens, and above reforms can be taken in this regards.

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Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The basic structure doctrine is a result of Kesavananda Bharati Judgement (1973) which enlists certain constitutional values like equality, liberty, federalism as basic structures = not amendable.

Structural Ambiguity of Basic Structure Doctrine

1. Not a well defined list of values ⇒ values keep adding on after judgments
2. Defining certain rights within Articles by giving subjective explanations - Eg) Privacy a basic structure within Art 21
3. Judiciary overruling its original previous judgements ⇒ lack of well defined keypoints like legislations

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Basic Structure → Judiciary Made More Powerful

(1) Negation of Legislations

- Many Parliamentary legislations overruled by Judiciary citing basic structure
- Eg) 24th, 25th Amendment struck down

(2) Judicial Interference With Legislations

- Constant check / balances by the judiciary in working of legislations
- Eg) Ban on fire crackers ⇒ citing Health right to Health as a basic structure.

(3) Executive Inactions

- Basic structure negated various executive decisions.
- Eg) Providing mining rights of tribals land negated by SC!

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Basic Structure → Judiciary Not overpowered

→ ① Ensures checks / balances over executive authority

→ ② Ensures seperation of powers (ASO)

→ ③ Provides only a better platform to citizens to fight the authoritarian nature of state

Thus, the basic structure doctrine is very much essential to ensure a better representative and an accountable democracy.

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Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Fundamental rights are certain rights of the citizens which is fundamental in nature for their basic development in the society.

Benefits of Restrictions on Fundamental Rights

1. Article 19

- A 19(2) → restrictions on freedom of speech / expression citing nation security / unity of India.
- A 19(3) → restriction on peaceful assembly to protect sovereignty / unity of state
- A 19(4) → restriction on association to protect the national security.
- A 19(5) → restriction on movement. Eg) Restriction on movement of prostitutes due to health.

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(2) Article 15

- A 15(3) => reservation for promotion of interests of SC/ST.
- A 16(4) => reservation in promotion to improve the conditions of certain castes
- Right to equality only on grounds of religion, caste, sex, place of birth => not on other.

(3) Article 29, 30

- Restrictions on certain fundamental rights like right to equality in matters of admission to institutes under A30.
- Lack of facilities like reservation to minority institutes => restriction on basic rights

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Issues with Restrictions

① Sometimes arbitrary, works as authoritative nature of state.

② Restrictions often on free speech by Section 124(A) of IPC.

③ Hinders the political democracy

④ Goes against the rights of citizens

Thus, restrictions on certain fundamental rights are very much oriented for the smooth functioning of the state and protection of citizen's rights.

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Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Bommai case of 1994 was a landmark judgement which highlighted "federalism" as a basic structure of the Indian Constitution.

Backdrop of Judgement

(1) Challenged the authority of central govt / Governor to order imposition of Presidents rule under A356.

(2) Federal principles / pinciple of subsidiarity was undermined.

(3) Court ruled that a democratically elected government cannot be dismissed on vague grounds if it holds a majority.

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Benefits of Bommai Judgement

1. Cementing of federal nature of Indian States
2. Tremendous decrease of cases of A356 imposition specially in 21st century.
3. Uphold Principles of Subsidiarity ⇒ power of state government
4. Uphold Principle of Subordinate Legislation ⇒ full authority of state govt to legislate on subjects of state list without fears.
5. Checking the authority of the Governor ⇒ role more exemplified as the nominal head of the state rather than a centre's representative

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Issues with Bommai Judgement

→ (1) Increase of authoritative nature of State govt.

→ (2) Increase of power of regional parties - often fuelling regionalism. Eg) North-South, Hindi - non Hindi divide.

→ (3) Lack of central control over state even when the performance of latter is very low.

Thus the Bommai judgement was essential in establishing the federal principles and authority / independence of State govts.

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Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The decentralization of Indian governance was exemplified by the 73rd/74th Amendment Acts of 1993 ⇒ ensuring power of the local authorities (rural/urban).

Issues faced by Local Governance

(1) Financial Decentralization

- Lack of effective funds despite Central govts. grants and power to taxation (A 243(I)).
- Lack of functional devolution by the State govts via Constitution of State Finance Commission.
- Funds with local bodies ≈ 2% of net tax collected; developed countries ≈ 15-20%.

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② Functional Decentralization

- Effective control of local bodies by the state governments ⇒ lack of functional autonomy
- Executive control over gram sabha by Block Development Officers ⇒ extention of state govt.
- Prevalence of casteism / gender issues ⇒ lack of effective functional control by elected authority ⇒ lack of functional efficiency.

Way Forward

① Planning for a better municipal / panchayat board consisting of experts to draft a village development plan.

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(2) Providing more taxation powers to local bodies : Eg) Municipal bonds.

(3) Strict monitoring and penal punishments for caste/gender biased functioning.

(4) Mandatory constitution of State Finance Commission vide A 280 for devolution of finances to local bodies.

Thus democratic decentralization has upheld the principles of subsidiarity and reforms on above lines are necessary.

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Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु–हितधारक साझेदारी महत्त्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals which succeeded the Millenial Development Goals.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships - SDGs

1. **Ending Poverty/Malnutrition**
   - Building coherence between Central/State government for poverty alleviation programs.
   - Providing funds to local NGOs involved in the same.
   - Involving international efforts. Eg) Bill and Milinda Gates Foundation work in Himachal Pradesh.

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(2) Ensuring Gender Equality

- Involving local level groups who are working relentlessly - Eg) Self Employed Womens Association (SEWA).
- Integrating national schemes like Matrutva Vatsalya, Poshan Abhiyan with State level plans like Ladli scheme of Delhi govt.

(3) Education for All

- A number of NGOs like Gooj are working for education of under privileged children.
- Involving experts from the field of education
- Focusing on attaining universal secondary / higher education with coherence of universities.

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(4) Clean Water / Sanitation

- Integrating regional level plans with provisions of water / sanitation facilities
- Integrating SDG 11 (Livable cities) with SDG 6 (water sanitation for all)

(5) Clean Energy

- Focus on collaboration with private sectors in carbon trading / offsetting.
- International collaborations like UNFCCC and integrating them with national plans.

Thus SDGs involve a multi stakeholders partnerships to evolve effective solutions for its implementation.

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Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, commonly known as POSH Act was legislated to protect the rights of the females in organized sector in workplace.

Limited Success of POSH Act

(1) Instrumental in raising awareness on the rights of women at workplace.

(2) Ensured the grievance redressal mechanism for females within and outside their organization via means of judiciary.

(3) Provided for strict monitoring by the organization to ensure compliance.

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(9) Awareness drives organized at workplace with their professional code of conduct written down.

Issues with POSH Act →
(1) Still prevalence of sexual harassment cases.
(2) Rise of ICT ⇒ usage of different online platforms for sexual harassment
(3) Only applicable with the organized sector ⇒ apathy towards women of unorganized sector.
(4) Male dominated unorganized sector → mainly dealing with labour laws → unreportable cases of sexual harassments.

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Strategies to Bridge This Gap

1. Formalisation of the unorganised sector workers → note of all women working.
2. Strict implementation by local authority / local police in unorganised sector.
3. Providing awareness / extention programs by NGO.
4. Acting of works of civil societies like SEWA.

POSH Act needs to be extended in unorganised sector to ensure SDG-5 → Gender Equality and also rights of all citizens.

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Q.18 'नव–उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Neo liberal reforms are a set of polices that decreases the role of the state in policy implementation / drafting.

Challenges Faced In Service Delivery

(1) Increased basket of demand of services by the citizens due to globalization.
Eg) Regulation of foreign goods in domestic markets

(2) Active role of private sector in assuming some of the states responsibility.
Eg) Private vs public transport.

(3) Increased role of ICT ⇒ new types of crimes have surfaced ⇒ upgradation of states' machinery.

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(4) Sprawling up of private medical colleges / hospitals => better health delivery but challenges of higher cost.

(5) Global / private schools => shifting of students => lack of good students in public schools -> low result => govts. apathy.

(6) Effective monitoring of social service delivery by citizens due to various apps / portals => demands for better service delivery.

(7) Globalization => fulfillment of international obligations of WTO => MSP / Sugarcane FRP issues.

(8) Increased vigilance of international community via indices / reports like Global Food Security Index, Global Gender Gap Report, etc.

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Reforms for Better Service Delivery

→ (1) Involving the use of ICT in service delivery.

→ (2) Use of portals like e-NAM
⇒ Modern ways of integrating markets.

(3) Expert consultation during policy formulation / implementation

(4) Regulation of private sector on the issues of profit generations.

Thus in the neo liberal and global nation state, ensuring better citizen connect and futuristic policy formulations are a need of the hour.

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Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत–चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

China views India as its "Asian Rival" with an innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia. Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are also many areas of convergence. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Despite being former colonies and common developmental issues, India-China always had skirmishes in relationships.

India - China's Asian Rival

(1) India is a leading producer of grains like wheat rice along with China ⇒ countering role of food supplies.

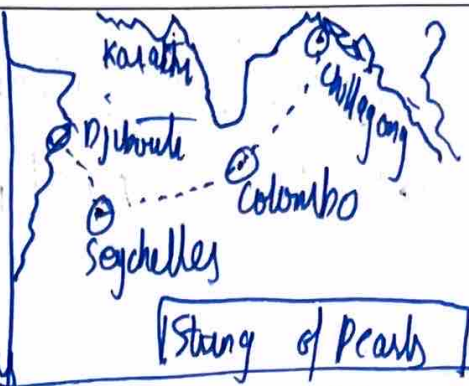
(2) India has a highly developing industrial sector of EV, pharmaceutical, textiles ⇒ opposition to Chinese authority.

(3) India counters China's String of Pearls with its Necklace of Diamond Strategy.

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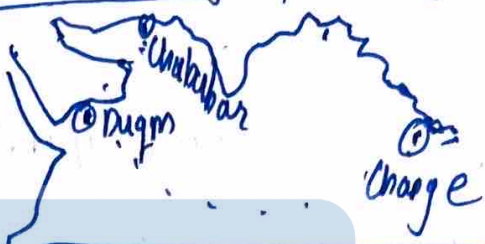
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④ India is a net security provider in the region → countering Chinese aggression in Indo-Pacific, South China sea.



String of Pearls

⑤ Indias border security threats
Eg) China Pakistan Economic Corridor



Necklace of Diamonds

Convergence of Areas of Interests

① Promotion of Asian block

- Countering the imperial supremacy of the colonial powers of Europe.
- Countering US influence over world trade.

② Green Energy

- Mission Life → exemplifies Indias commitment towards green energy.

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- Development of Lithium ion batteries / fuel cells => important for both India / China

(3) **Defence**

- Both countries involved in development of missiles, tanks, aircraft carriers.
- Both want to develop as defense exporters

(4) **Space Technology**

- India China both have their regional navigational systems (NAVIC / Beidou)
- Both involved in immense space / moon / Mars exploration.

Thus despite these differences, India China can work together in many converging areas to promote rise of Asian block.

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Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss. Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo Pacific Region is a region of high geopolitical uncertainty due to its major trade routes which carry bulk of world trade.

Importance of Indo-Pacific Regions

1. Emergence of important trade routes like South China Sea, Strait of Malacca.
2. Bordering of various emerging nations like India, China, South Korea.
3. Development of mining industries of ocean floors. Eg) Gas Hydrates.
4. Hub of rare earth metals = future technological development.

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(5) Region houses >60% of the world's population ⇒ important for demographic dividend and human development

(6) Industrial development ⇒ Pharmaceutical, petrochemical, semiconductor ⇒ influences the world's demands.

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*GSI ⇒ A security initiative to increase regional security amongst the Indo-Pacific nations by China to largely counter Quad.

GSI ⇒ Superseding Quad

(1) GSI is backed by China which is a leader in the Indo-Pacific world.

(2) It displays power of Asian block ⇒ more focus on Asian unity.

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(3) It relies on Belt and Road Initiative of China / Slump of Pearl policy => there have already cemented.

GSI => Not Supersede Quad

→ (1) Quad is not a military alliance unlike GSI.

(2) Quad involves more powerful stakeholders like Japan / US.

(3) Role of India in Indo-Pacific => key security provider.

Thus GSI won't be able to supersede the Quad because of dominant role of India in the Indo-Pacific region.

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Space for Rough Work